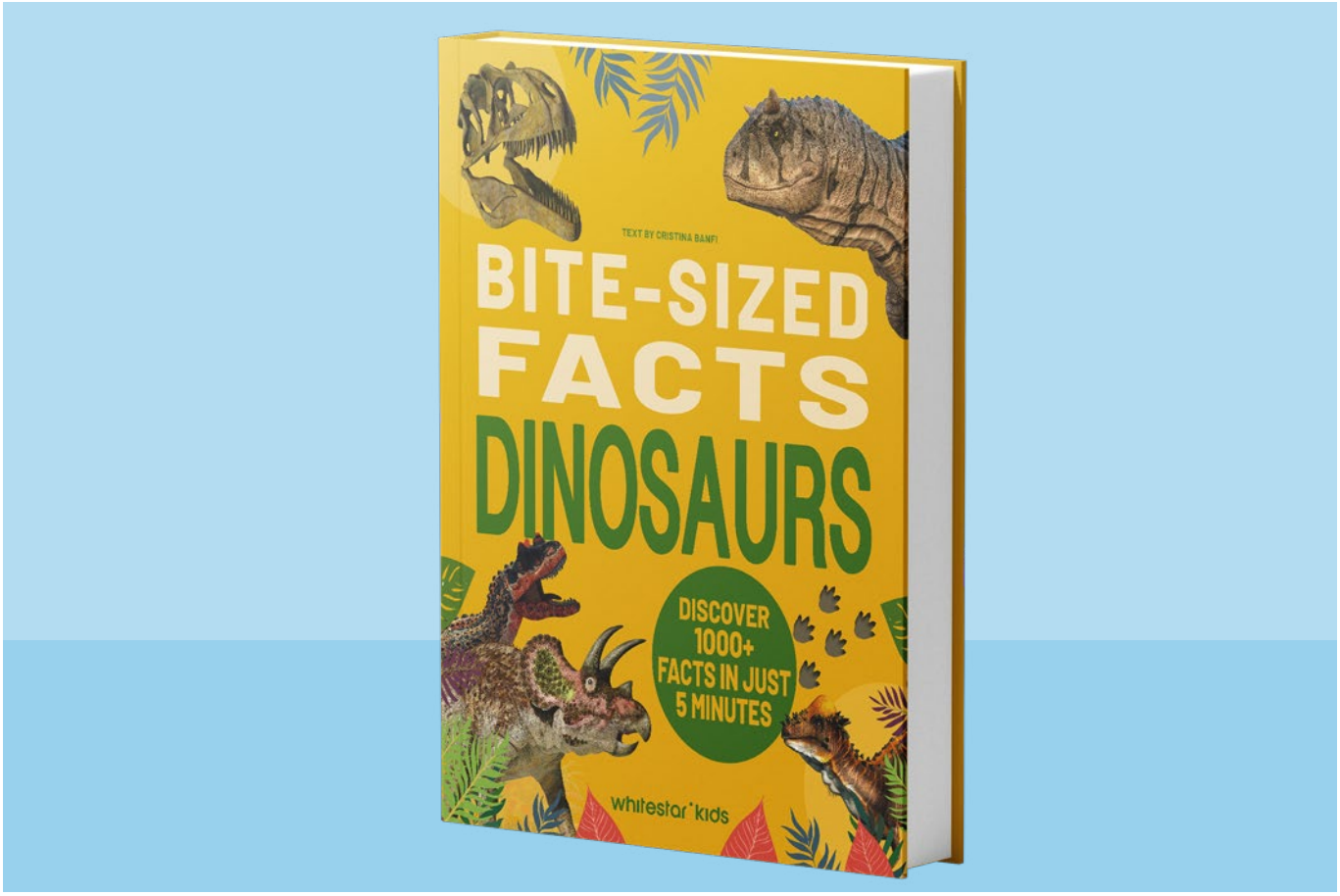
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BITE-SIZED FACTS DINOSAURS

TEXT BY CRISTINA BANFI

176 PAGES | 21,7 X 27,2 CM | 8.5 X 10.7 IN | HARDCOVER | APPROX. 30,000 WORDS-170,000 CHARACTERS | AGE: 8+



Bite-sized Facts Dinosaurs is a book designed to teach children about the world of dinosaurs through the **micro-learning method**: short lessons full of pictures, numbers and clear, focused explanations. Each topic is divided into simple and engaging units, in no particular order, helping young readers to discover the secrets of these fascinating prehistoric animals.

Cristina Banfi has been dedicated to scientific education for over twenty years. An academic with a degree in Natural Sciences from the University of Milan, Banfi focuses on playful learning opportunities and has authored numerous reference books for National Geographic, published by White Star.

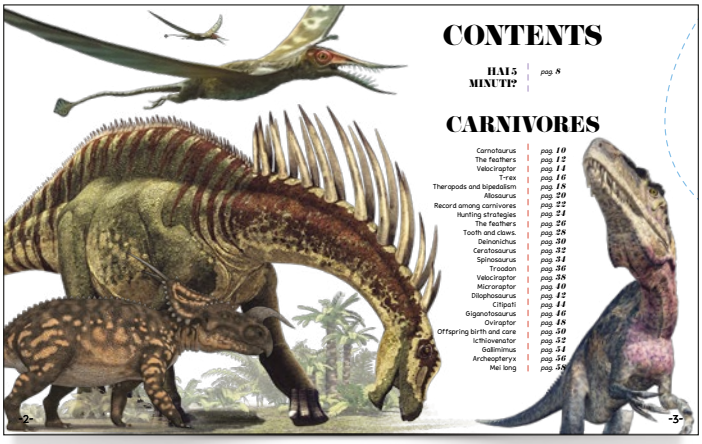
Key Selling Points

- Innovative **micro-learning approach** for bite-sized educational experiences.
- **Eye-catching visual structure** combining images, data and short, engaging text.
- Comprehensive coverage of carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaurs, flying and marine reptiles, fossils, and evolution.
- Perfect for curious children and **dinosaur enthusiasts**.

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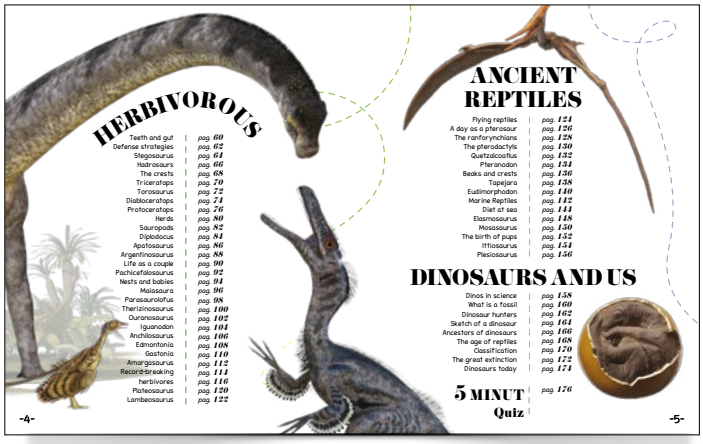


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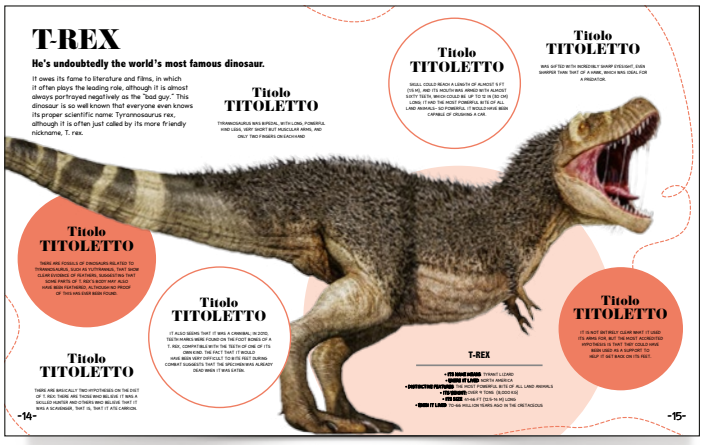
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CARNIVORES

-Chapter 1-



T-REX

He's undoubtedly the world's most famous dinosaur.

It owes its fame to literature and films, in which it often plays the leading role, although it is almost always portrayed negatively as the "bad guy." This dinosaur is so well known that everyone even knows its proper scientific name: Tyrannosaurus rex, although it is often just called by its more friendly nickname, T. rex.

Titolo TITOLETTO

TYRANNOSAURUS WAS BIPEDAL, WITH LONG, POWERFUL HIND LEGS, VERY SHORT BUT MUSCULAR ARMS, AND ONLY TWO FINGERS ON EACH HAND

Titolo TITOLETTO

SKULL COULD REACH A LENGTH OF ALMOST 5 FT (1.5 M), AND ITS MOUTH WAS ARMED WITH ALMOST 60 TEETH, SOME OF WHICH WERE OVER 7 IN (18 CM) LONG. IT HAS THE MOST POWERFUL BITE OF ALL LAND ANIMALS—SO POWERFUL IT WOULD HAVE BEEN CAPABLE OF CRUSHING A CAR.

Titolo TITOLETTO

WAS GIFTED WITH INCREDIBLY SHARP EYESIGHT, EVEN SHARPER THAN THAT OF A HAWK, WHICH WAS IDEAL FOR A PREDATOR.

Titolo TITOLETTO

THERE ARE FOSSILS OF DINOSAURS RELATED TO TYRANNOSAURUS, SUCH AS YUTYRANNUS, THAT SHOW CLEAR EVIDENCE OF FEATHERS, SUGGESTING THAT SOME PARTS OF T. REX'S BODY MAY ALSO HAVE BEEN FEATHERED, ALTHOUGH NO PROOF OF THIS HAS EVER BEEN FOUND.

Titolo TITOLETTO

IT ALSO SEEMS THAT IT WAS A CANNIBAL. IN 2012, TEETH MARKS WERE FOUND ON THE FOOT BONES OF A T. REX, COMPATIBLE WITH THE TEETH OF ONE OF ITS OWN KIND. THE FACT THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY DIFFICULT TO BITE ITS FEET DURING COMBAT SUGGESTS THAT THE SPECIMEN WAS ALREADY DEAD WHEN IT WAS EATEN.

Titolo TITOLETTO

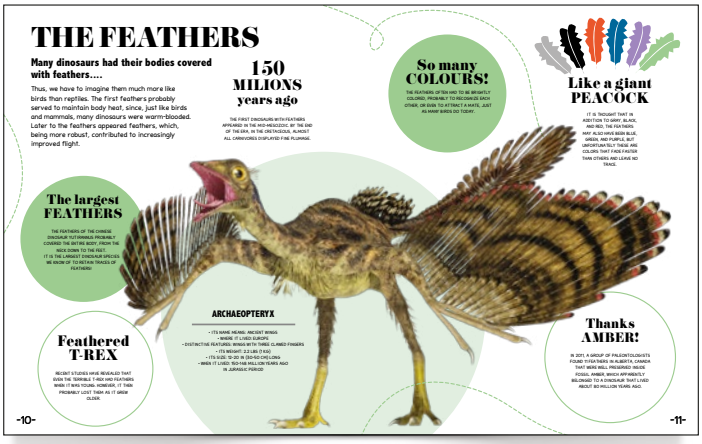
IT IS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR WHAT IT USED ITS ARMS FOR, BUT THE MOST ACCREDITED HYPOTHESIS IS THAT THEY COULD HAVE BEEN USED AS A SUPPORT TO HELP IT GET BACK ON ITS FEET.

Titolo TITOLETTO

THERE ARE BASICALLY TWO HYPOTHESES ON THE DIET OF T. REX: THERE ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE IT WAS A SKILLED HUNTER AND OTHERS WHO BELIEVE THAT IT WAS A SCAVENGER, THAT IS, THAT IT ATE CARRION.

T-REX

- ITS NAME MEANS: TYRANT LIZARD
- WHERE IT LIVED: NORTH AMERICA
- DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: THE MOST POWERFUL BITE OF ALL LAND ANIMALS
- ITS WEIGHT: 7 TONS (6,000 KG)
- ITS SIZE: 40-46 FT (12.5-14 M) LONG
- WHEN IT LIVED: 70-66 MILLION YEARS AGO IN THE CRETACEOUS



THE FEATHERS

Many dinosaurs had their bodies covered with feathers....

Thus, we have to imagine them much more like birds than reptiles. The first feathers probably served to maintain body heat, since, just like birds and mammals, many dinosaurs were warm-blooded. Later to the feathers appeared feathers, which, being more robust, contributed to increasingly improved flight.

150 MILIONS years ago

THE FIRST DINOSAURS WITH FEATHERS APPEARED IN THE MID-MESOZOIC, BY THE END OF THE ERA, IN THE CRETACEOUS, ALMOST ALL CARNIVORES DISPLAYED FINE PLUMAGE.

So many COLOURS!

THE FEATHERS OFTEN HAD TO BE BRIGHTLY COLORED, PROBABLY TO RECOGNIZE EACH OTHER, OR EVEN TO ATTRACT A MATE, JUST AS MANY BIRDS DO TODAY.

Like a giant PEACOCK

IT IS THOUGHT THAT IN ADDITION TO GRAY, BLACK, AND RED, THE FEATHERS MAY ALSO HAVE BEEN BLUE, GREEN, AND YELLOW. THESE ARE COLORS THAT FADE FASTER THAN OTHERS AND LEAVE NO TRACE.

The largest FEATHERS

THE FEATHERS OF THE CHINESE DINOSAUR YUTYRANNUS, PROBABLY COVERED THE ENTIRE BODY, FROM THE NECK DOWN TO THE FEET. IT IS THE LARGEST DINOSAUR SPECIES WE KNOW OF TO RETAIN TRACES OF FEATHERS!

ARCHAEOPTERYX

- ITS NAME MEANS: ANCIENT WINGS
- WHERE IT LIVED: EUROPE
- DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: WINGS WITH THREE CLAWED FINGERS
- ITS WEIGHT: 2.2 LBS (1 KG)
- ITS SIZE: 15-20 IN (39-50 CM) LONG
- WHEN IT LIVED: 150-148 MILLION YEARS AGO IN JURASSIC PERIOD

Feathered T-REX

RECENT STUDIES HAVE REVEALED THAT EVEN THE TERRIBLE T-REX HAD FEATHERS WHEN IT WAS YOUNG. HOWEVER, IT THEN PROBABLY LOST THEM AS IT GREW OLDER.

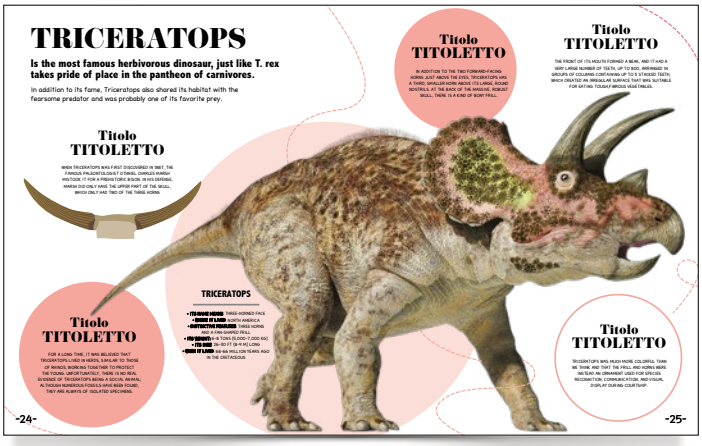
Thanks AMBER!

IN 2011, A GROUP OF PALEONTOLOGISTS FOUND TYUTAMIDS IN ALBERTA, CANADA THAT WERE WELL PRESERVED INSIDE FOSSIL AMBER, WHICH APPARENTLY BELONGED TO A DINOSAUR THAT LIVED ABOUT 80 MILLION YEARS AGO.



HERBIVOROUS

-Chapter 2-



TRICERATOPS

Is the most famous herbivorous dinosaur, just like T. rex takes pride of place in the pantheon of carnivores.

In addition to its fame, Triceratops also shared its habitat with the fearsome predator and was probably one of its favorite prey.

Titolo TITOLETTO

IN ADDITION TO THE TWO FORWARD-FACING HORNS JUST ABOVE THE EYES, TRICERATOPS HAS A THIRD, SMALLER HORN ABOVE ITS LARGE, ROUND NOSTRILS, AT THE BASE OF THE MASSIVE, ROBUST SKULL. THERE IS A KIND OF BONY FRILL...

Titolo TITOLETTO

THE FRONT OF ITS MOUTH FORMED A BEAK, AND IT HAD A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF TEETH, UP TO 800, ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF COLUMNS CONTAINING UP TO 5 STACKED TEETH, WHICH CREATED AN IRREGULAR SURFACE THAT WAS SUITABLE FOR CUTTING TOUGH FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Titolo TITOLETTO

WHEN TRICERATOPS WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN 1887, THE FAMOUS PALEONTOLOGIST O'NIELL CHARLES MARSH MISTOOK IT FOR A PRIMITIVE BISON. IN HIS DEFENSE, MARSH DID ONLY HAVE THE UPPER PART OF THE SKULL, WHICH ONLY HAD TWO OF THE THREE HORNS.

Titolo TITOLETTO

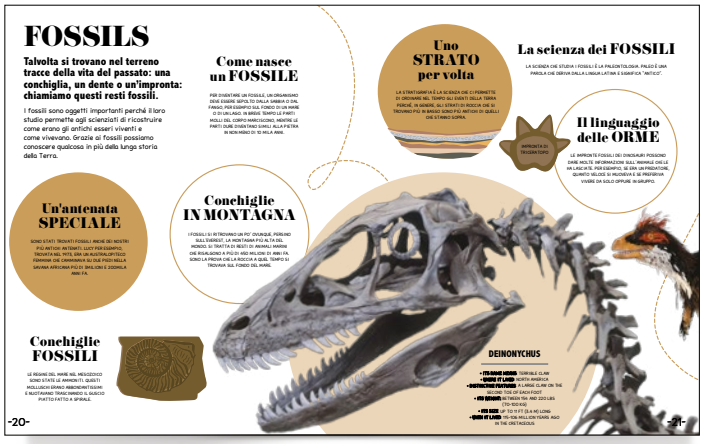
FOR A LONG TIME, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT TRICERATOPS LIVED IN HERDS, SIMILAR TO THOSE OF BISONS, WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT THE YOUNG. AFTER STARTLES T. THERE IS NO REAL EVIDENCE OF TRICERATOPS BEING A SOCIAL ANIMAL, ALTHOUGH NUMEROUS FOSSILS HAVE BEEN FOUND, THEY ARE ALWAYS OF ISOLATED SPECIMENS.

TRICERATOPS

- ITS NAME MEANS: THREE-HORNED FACE
- WHERE IT LIVED: NORTH AMERICA
- DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: THREE HORNS AND A LARGE FRILL
- ITS WEIGHT: 6-8 TONS (5,000-7,000 KG)
- ITS SIZE: 26-30 FT (8-9 M) LONG
- WHEN IT LIVED: 68-66 MILLION YEARS AGO IN THE CRETACEOUS

Titolo TITOLETTO

TRICERATOPS MAY ALSO HAVE COLORFUL THIN SKIN FRILLS, WHICH WERE USED FOR DISPLAY INSTEAD AN ORNAMENT USED FOR SPECIES RECOGNITION, COMMUNICATION, AND VISUAL DISPLAY DURING COURTSHIP



FOSSILS

Talvolta si trovano nel terreno tracce della vita del passato: una conchiglia, un dente o un'impronta: chiamiamo questi resti fossili.

I fossili sono oggetti importanti perché il loro studio permette agli scienziati di ricostruire come erano gli antichi esseri viventi e come vivevano. Grazie ai fossili possiamo conoscere qualcosa in più della lunga storia dela Terra.

Come nasce un FOSSILE

PER DIVENTARE UN FOSSILE, UN ORGANISMO DEVE ESSERE RICOPERTO DA SEDIMENTI (LA FANGO, PER ESEMPIO) SUL FONDO DI UN MARE O DI UN LAGO. IN BREVE TEMPO LE PARTI MOLLI DEL CORPO MARCISCONO, MENTRE LE PARTI DURE DIVENTANO SIMILI ALLA PIETRA IN NON MENO DI 10 MILA ANNI.

Uno STRATO per volta

LA STRATIGRAFIA È LA SCIENZA CHE CI PERMETTE DI ORDINARE NEL TEMPO GLI EVENTI DELLA TERRA PERCHÉ, IN GENERE, GLI STRATI DI ROCCIA CHE SI TROVANO PIÙ IN BASSO SONO PIÙ ANTICHI DI QUELLI CHE STANNO SOPRA.

La scienza dei FOSSILI

LA SCIENZA CHE STUDIA I FOSSILI E LA PALEONTOLOGIA, PAROLE CHE DERIVANO DALLA LINGUA LATINA E GRECA PER "ANTICO"

Il linguaggio delle ORME

LE IMPRONTE FOSSILI DEI DINOSAURI POSSONO DARE MOLTE INFORMAZIONI SULL'ANIMALE CHE LE HA LASCIATE. PER ESEMPIO, SE ERA UN PREDATORE, QUANTO VELOCE SI MUOVEVA E SE PREFERIVA VIVERE DA SOLO OPPURE IN GRUPPO.

Un'antenata SPECIALE

SONO STATI TROVATI FOSSILI ANCHE DEI NOSTRI PIÙ ANTICHI ANTENATI. LUCY (PER ESEMPIO), TROVATA NEL 1974, ERA UN AUSTRALOPITECO FORMATA CHE CAMMINAVA SU DUE PIEDI NELLA SAVANA AFRICANA PIÙ DI 3MILIONI E 200MILA ANNI FA.

Conchiglie IN MONTAGNA

I FOSSILI SI TROVANO UN PO' OVUNQUE, PURCHÉ SULLA SUPERFICIE. LA MONTAGNA PIÙ ALTA DEL MONDO, IL TIBET (A 8 MILA DI ANNI) L'ANDINE CHE ROSA SONO A PIÙ DI 650 MILIONI DI ANNI FA. SONO LA PROVA CHE LA ROCCIA A QUEL TEMPO SI TROVAVA SUL FONDO DEL MARE.

Conchiglie FOSSILI

LE RICONOSCI, ANCHE NEL MEDIOEVO SONO STATE LE AMMONITI. QUESTI MOLLUSCHI GRAZIE AMENCHIATI CUSHI E NUOTAVANO TRASCINANDO IL GUSCIO RATTO A SPIRALE.

DEINONYCHUS

- ITS NAME MEANS: TERRIBLE CLAW
- WHERE IT LIVED: NORTH AMERICA
- DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: A LARGE CLAW ON THE SECOND TOE OF EACH FOOT
- ITS WEIGHT: BETWEEN 154 AND 220 LBS (70-100 KG)
- ITS SIZE: UP TO 11 FT (3.4 M) LONG
- WHEN IT LIVED: 115-108 MILLION YEARS AGO IN THE CRETACEOUS